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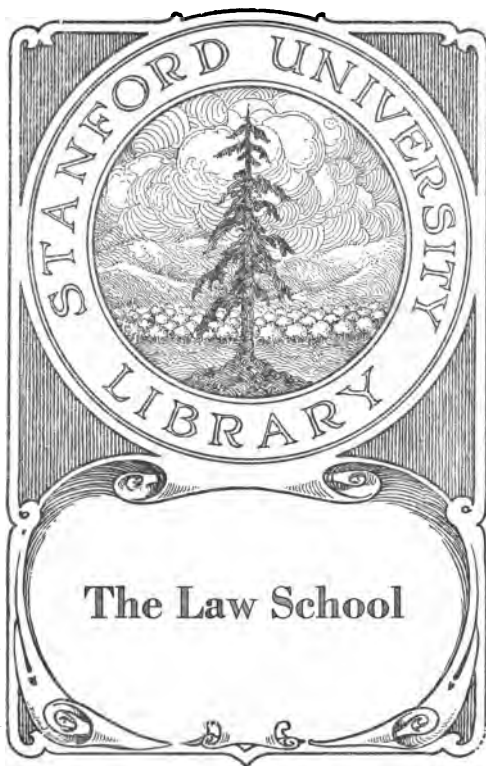
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ACTS

PASSED AT

THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

1842.

STANDARD LIBRARY

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JAMES C. JONES, Governor.

JNO. S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

DANIEL GRAHAM, Comptroller.

MILLER FRANCIS, Treasurer.

SAM. TURNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

F. BUCHANAN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*

In discharging the duties of the high trust committed to my hands as the Chief Executive officer of the State, I have felt it incumbent on me to convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session at this time.

It is a subject of regret that I cannot tender you the usual congratulations upon the prosperous condition which has heretofore characterized the history of the State. Laboring in common with the other States of the Union, under the disadvantages that unavoidably attend a derangement of the monetary affairs of the country, it could not be expected that we should be exempt from a participation in the gloom and distress that invariably accompany the pecuniary convulsions which have marked the history of all the governments of the earth. Notwithstanding, however, much pecuniary distress and embarrassment pervade our State, we have much to excite our gratitude, and induce a patient endurance of the evils that surround us, which, I trust, will be found to be only temporary in their character. Our State has been blessed with health in an almost unparalleled degree; the earth has yielded an abundant supply of all that ministers to the comfort of man; and it may be emphatically said, that peace and plenty pervade the State. These are considerations which should go far to silence our murmurings, and they demand the tribute of praise and gratitude to that kind Providence that has secured such blessings.

The framers of our State Constitution, anticipating the occurrence of events that would require the action of the legislative department of the government, at other than the regular biennial sessions, and providing for such exigencies, invested the Executive with the power to convene the General Assembly in extra session, when, in his judgment, the public interest demands it.

Believing that such a necessity for an early convention of the Legislature as is contemplated by the constitution had arisen, and that your assembling together would not be longer postponed without detriment to the public interest, I could not (however much I might desire to avoid the trouble and expense of an extra session) hesitate

as to the course it was my duty to pursue. The power conferred upon the Executive of recommending to the Legislature when thus convened, such subjects as should claim their attention, and the restrictions it imposes on their action, makes the duty of the Executive on the present occasion, one of great delicacy and responsibility. The design of the Constitution in imposing this restriction was, doubtless, to guard the country against the evils of excessive legislation.

If this construction of the Constitution be correct, (and I presume none can doubt it,) it is the duty of the Executive to confine his recommendations to such subjects as immediately affect the interests of the State, and which are of such an urgent character as not to admit of postponement until the meeting of the General Assembly at its regular session. Not doubting this construction, I shall, as far as may be, conform to it; leaving out of this communication many questions which are of some importance to particular sections of the State, but which are local in their character, and as such, are not proper subjects for legislative action on the present occasion, and could not be introduced without violating at least the spirit of the Constitution:

One of the objects for which I have felt it my duty to convene you, and to which your attention is invited, is the necessity of laying off the State into Congressional districts. By an act of Congress passed at its last session, apportioning the representation among the several states of the Union, Tennessee is entitled to eleven members in the House of Representatives. This reduction in the representation of the State in the Congress of the United States, renders the necessity of an adjustment of the districts indispensable. The necessity and importance of discharging the duty is too obvious to require an argument to enforce its execution upon those who are charged with the protection of the honor and interest of the State.

I am aware of the difficulty that may attend a satisfactory adjustment of this question; but however difficult the task may be, it cannot lessen the obligation. To omit or neglect the performance of this duty will deprive the State of any participation in national legislation, at least so far as the representative branch is concerned. Such a result would be hazardous to the rights and interests of the State; disparaging to its high character, subversive of the good order of society, disorganizing in its tendency, and dangerous to the prosperity of that union which it is the pride of every patriot to cherish and sustain.

A similar and no less difficult task is also to be performed in laying off the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. This duty was incumbent upon the Legislature at its last regular session, but from some cause it was omitted, and it becomes my duty at this time, to present it to your consideration. The performance of this duty is rendered imperious, not only by the requirements of the constitution, but by every consideration of justice and equity. Much inequality exists in different sections of the State in their representation, which can only be corrected by a re-organization of the districts. Under the impression that you will properly appreciate the importance of the subject, I submit it to your consideration with the sincere desire, that you may be able to discharge this perplexing duty

in such manner as will secure to each county in the State, (as far as practicable) a just and equal participation in the benefits of the Legislative department.

It will be remembered, that at the last regular session of the General Assembly, the two seats to which Tennessee is entitled in the Senate of the United States had become vacant; the one by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. Alexander Anderson had been elected; the other by the expiration of the pro tem. appointment of the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson.

It was, doubtless, the duty of the General Assembly to have filled these vacancies, at the last regular session. Of the causes that occasioned the failure so to do, it is not necessary that I should speak; suffice it to say, that the vacancies still exist, and the duty to fill them is as binding on you, as it was on the Legislature at its last session. The Constitution of the United States provides, that the Legislatures of the several States shall elect Senators to the Congress of the United States, leaving the time, place and manner of holding such elections, to be prescribed by the Legislatures of the States respectively, subject, however, to such alterations as Congress may think proper to adopt, except as to a change of place; this is fixed and cannot be altered. Thus it appears, that the power of electing Senators to the Congress of the United States is vested exclusively in the Legislatures of the respective States; it becomes a question, therefore, of great importance, to ascertain whether the Legislature of a State can neglect or omit such election without a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and a sacrifice of the public interests.

Each State is entitled to an equal participation in the Senatorial branch of the National Legislature. This is not only a privilege secured to all the States, but it is a duty incumbent upon them to carry into effect the design of the Constitution, by a perfect organization of that body. Can any one State of the Union disregard this duty without weakening the ties that bind the States together? If one State may refuse to elect Senators, any number may refuse, and should a majority of the States so refuse, what, I ask, will become of this branch of the National Council? It is manifest that it would be left without a constitutional quorum for the transaction of business, and must, consequently, lose all its efficiency and be dissolved. If one State may assume this attitude, every other may claim the same power, and in this way the bonds of union will not only be weakened, but as effectually dissolve the compact which binds us together in one glorious confederacy, as an open resistance to, and violation of its plainest requirements. Indeed, I regard it as more dangerous, because it is more secret and insidious, and consequently, less likely to startle the public mind, and arouse patriotic investigation. Tennessee has had no voice in the Senatorial branch of the National councils since the extra session of 1841. The seats which should have been occupied by her Senators have been vacant; her voice has been unheard whilst questions of the greatest magnitude, and of the deepest interest to our common country have claimed the attention of that body. Tennessee has had no participation in their adjustment. This

reflection is one of deep humiliation to every man who looks to the honor and interest of his country, rather than to the interests and fortunes of party.

Under a firm conviction of the importance of this subject, both as it affects the honor and interest of the State, it is earnestly recommended that you elect two Senators to the Congress of the United States. If you should be of opinion that no sufficient mode of election has been prescribed, or that the manner heretofore pursued in all similar elections since the formation of the State Government is either insufficient or incorrect, I would suggest that you proceed at an early day, to make such provision as you may deem satisfactory. I make this suggestion, not because I entertain any doubts as to the justice, constitutionality, or entire sufficiency of the mode hitherto adopted in the election of Senators, but in justice to those who may honestly differ upon this subject.

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, it was made my duty to appoint two Boards of Commissioners, one for East Tennessee, the other for the Western District, to carry into execution a law passed by the Legislature for the improvement of the rivers in these divisions of the State. At an early day I proceeded to discharge that duty, but owing to some defect in the law, or a disagreement between the Boards of Commissioners and the officers of the Bank of Tennessee, as to the proper construction of the act, the measures proposed by the law have been wholly inoperative.

It was doubtless the intention of the Legislature that this act, (which is one of great interest to these divisions of the State;) should be carried out in good faith; I, therefore, recommend such an amendment as will secure its faithful and efficient execution. In order that you may fully understand what amendments appear to be necessary, I herewith transmit the communications received from the Boards of Commissioners on this subject.

In my communication to the General Assembly at its last session, I brought to their consideration the probable abandonment of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road. I also suggested the propriety of taking such action on the subject as would best secure the interest of the State. From some cause no definite action was had, and the subject still remains open; and as it is one of much interest to the State, I invite your attention to it on the present occasion. It is now in the power of the Legislature to relieve the State from a large subscription to this work, which to say the least, is an enterprise of doubtful expediency. The Legislature of South Carolina has submitted a proposition by which this State may be relieved from her subscription to this work, and dissolve its connection with the company. On this subject South Carolina has manifested a spirit of justice and liberality truly commendable, and any further delay, or a refusal on the part of Tennessee to accede to the proposition, or take some definite action on the subject, may be regarded as a rejection, and the proposition be withdrawn. As no action was had on the subject at the last session of the Legislature, the President of the Branch of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road Bank at Knoxville,

has made a demand on the Bank of Tennessee for the interest due on the Bonds issued for the benefit of the Company as a part of the subscription on behalf of the State. The Bank of Tennessee has declined to meet this requisition, and thus the question remains unadjusted, and can only be settled by the action of the Legislature. A copy of the act of the Legislature of South Carolina, containing the proposition submitted to this State, and also a communication from the President of the Branch of the Bank at Knoxville, which throw much light on this subject, are herewith transmitted.

After the most mature and deliberate consideration, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the propriety of so amending the charter of the Bank of Tennessee, as to limit the accommodation of directors to a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, and of adopting some plan for a minute investigation into its affairs, as well at the Principal Bank as the respective Branches. This Institution, founded on the capital of the State, is closely identified with its prosperity, and should receive the fostering care of the Legislature. It will be remembered, that the School Fund, on which the indigent children of the country depend for an education, humble it may be, but yet of vast importance to them, constitutes a material part of the capital. On the faithful and efficient management of this Institution, depend not only the means of educating the indigent youth of the country, but we also look to the profits of the Bank as the means of paying the interest of the debts of the State, and thus escape the oppression of direct taxation. In view of the deep interest of the State in the success of the Bank, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to make such amendments to the charter as experience shall have shown to be necessary. I regard the amendment as essential to its successful management, not from any knowledge I possess of abuses having obtained in the administration of its affairs, but the experience of all similar Institutions demonstrates the propriety of the suggested amendment. In order that the Legislature, at its next regular session, may possess the information necessary to enable it to determine what other changes may be proper, to enable the Bank to answer the great ends for which it was created, I would recommend the appointment of three prudent and efficient commissioners, one from each grand division of the State, to visit the Principal Bank, and all the Branches, with full power to examine all the books, papers, and accounts, with full power also to examine witnesses on all subjects connected with the investigation, and that said commissioners make full and complete report on oath, to the next General Assembly. If, on investigation, it shall appear, that the management of the Institution has been such as to promote the public interests, the State will be amply remunerated for all the trouble and expense incident to the examination. An increased confidence will be infused into the people, and the Bank will feel an increased ability to advance and promote the public good. If, on the other hand, errors have obtained in its management, the sooner they are corrected the better. It will scarcely be denied by any, that its affairs should be fully investigated, and I regard the plan suggest-

ed as being the most economical, as well as the most satisfactory mode in which it can be done.

Within a few days I have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. James P. H. Porter, Register for East Tennessee. This much to be regretted event occurred so short a time before you would assemble, that I declined filling the vacancy by a *pro tem.* appointment. It will therefore be your duty to elect a Register to supply this vacancy; and in order that the public service may suffer as little inconvenience as possible, I suggest that you proceed, at an early day, to discharge this duty.

Having thus briefly brought to your notice some of those subjects which induced me to call you together at the present time, I might here close this communication; but from the great number, and the highly respectable character of petitions and memorials which have been presented to me, asking the interposition of the Legislature to stay, if possible, the tide of ruin and distress which threatens to overwhelm the State, I have felt myself constrained, not only by sympathy for a suffering country, but a sense of duty, to remove, as far as I am concerned, any impediment to the free action of the Legislature on the subject.

That much pecuniary embarrassment exists throughout our State, none will deny; it is felt by all classes and conditions; and if relief can be afforded, without a violation of principle, or the sacrifice of great and important interests, that the country will be grateful, none will doubt. The question, however, here presents itself, what can be done? What is the remedy? Where is the panacea to be found? Can the Legislature devise a plan, just and equitable in itself—one which, while it consults the honor and dignity of the State, will not tarnish or impair her credit? I repeat, can the Legislature devise a plan that will secure and protect those important interests, and, at the same time, afford that relief the country demands? As for myself, I am free to declare, that I do not flatter myself, (however much I may desire it,) that the Legislature of this or any State, can do much to remedy the evils of which we complain. If we would remove the disease that affects the body politic, if we would efface the causes which have produced this general paralysis, and apply a remedy that will be safe and permanent, we must first ascertain the source from whence the disease springs. If the distress that prevails has been the result of an impolitic and unwise administration of the State governments; if the evil can be traced to improper action on their part, then we might look with some hope of success to them for a correction of their errors. But, in my judgment, we cannot charge the origin of our embarrassments to the States; neither can they in justice or charity be visited upon the heads of those unfortunate individuals, who have, by misfortune or imprudence, contributed their portion to the great aggregate of indebtedness which now oppresses the country, and paralyses its energies. We must look to some other cause as the source of this evil, and I do not hesitate in expressing my settled conviction, that the cause of most, if not all, the embarrassment that pervades not only this, but our sister States, is to be found in the injudi-

cious administration of the General Government. The improper interference with the currency, and an attempt to regulate and control the finances of the country by the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and the substitution of State institutions, have produced most of the evils of which we complain; and we are now realizing the bitter fruits of an overweening confidence in the promises of the advocates of this policy. During the existence of the Bank of the United States, as far as our monetary affairs are concerned, all was calm and quiet. The prices of property, and the products of labor, were firm and steady; labor received its just reward, and the march of the country to prosperity was firm and decided.

At that most interesting period of our national history, when all the elements of prosperity were in successful operation; when we exhibited to the world a spectacle of national happiness; when we had attained that point which makes a nation not only proud at home, but respected abroad, for the purity of her Institutions, and the wisdom of her laws; at that interesting and important crisis, (whether with pure and patriotic motives, or the result of misguided judgment, or the promptings of an unbridled ambition, I do not pretend to say,) but it was decreed that the Bank of the United States should be destroyed; the edict was registered; the war was proclaimed; and the work was consummated. Need I stop here to inquire what was the effect of this mistaken policy on the prospects and fortunes of the country? the melancholy response of suffering thousands is wafted on every breeze. Entire derangement of the whole monetary system; prostration of public and private confidence; fluctuations in the value of property; sudden expansions and fearful contractions, are some of the results of a policy which has brought us, as a nation, to the verge of bankruptcy.

Having destroyed the Bank of the United States which had furnished, at all times, a currency equivalent in value to gold and silver, a resort to another system of currency was rendered necessary. The State Bank system was regarded as the most plausible, and it was even alleged that State Banks could and would furnish a better currency, than the Bank of the United States. This experiment was made, and with what success, is clearly set forth in the history of the times. At the period of the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, there were a number of State Banks in operation, but it was deemed necessary still further to increase their number, in order, as was alleged, to supply the vacuum in the currency occasioned by the withdrawal from circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States. Thus the State Banks were increased until they reached the astonishing number of about nine hundred. To secure the public confidence, and cause the loss of the Bank of the United States to be less felt, a number of these Institutions were selected as deposit Banks, and enjoyed the peculiar favor and patronage of the General Government. To silence all complainings as to the amount of this *better currency*, and to convince the country of the perfect success of the experiment, an order was issued from the Treasury Department to those favored Institutions, not to hoard the public money,

but to use it in affording facilities to trade and commerce. Here was a direct order to the Deposit Banks not to lock up the public monies. What was this but an inducement to imprudent issues, and an encouragement of extravagance, and wild and hazardous speculation on the part of the people. The temptation being freely laid before them, many of our honest and unsuspecting fellow citizens, yielded to the alluring hope of acquiring fortune without labor, were deceived; and now the advocates of this delusive policy, taunt these unfortunate and confiding individuals with being the authors of their own misfortunes.

I need not further trace the history of the policy above spoken of, and its consequences, it is enough that we have seen the end of the experiment, and with it we have seen and felt its disastrous effects upon the prospects of the country. At one time we have seen the country flooded with an irredeemable currency, property of all kinds assuming a fictitious value, and all eyes turned to the Banks and their liberal accommodations, as a means of acquiring real and substantial wealth. We have seen the bubble burst, and we are now realizing the bitter consequences.

It is idle and delusive to suppose that Government can, by acts of legislation, pay the debts of the citizens; but it is the duty of government to adopt such measures and afford such facilities, as will, combined with industry and economy, secure competency and independence. The object of every well regulated government is, to protect the interest and defend the rights of its citizens, and, as far as may be, promote their prosperity and happiness. For that relief which is now sought for, we must look to the General Government, and not to the Legislature of this or any other State; the remedy is with the General Government, and not with the individual States.

If we would apply a remedy that is to be effectual, we must go back to the principles adopted by Washington, Madison, and other fathers of the Republic; a policy which secured to the country a sound, equal, uniform, and convertible currency. With facilities which may thus be afforded, combined with the energies and enterprise of our citizens, we shall be able to regain our wonted prosperity, and our country once more restored to that peace and tranquility to which she has been so long a stranger.

The great scarcity of the circulating medium of the State is doubtless the immediate cause of the great depression in the value of property. By comparing the circulation of the Banks of the State, during the years 1836 and 1837, with the circulation at this time, it will appear that the reduction has been immense. During the years 1836 and 1837, the aggregate circulation of our Banks, independent of the notes of the Banks of other States, was about five millions; the aggregate of the present circulation will not exceed one million two hundred thousand dollars. From this statement, it will appear, that the debtor class must submit to a great sacrifice in the sale of property, in order to meet their engagements, if the value of property is dependent in any great degree on the amount of circulation—and this proposition, I presume, will not be controverted by any. If, then, any

permanent relief is to be afforded, it must be an increase of the circulating medium. How is this to be effected? There are but two modes: one by an extension of Bank accommodations, the other by an increase of Banking capital. The first must be regarded as a hazardous experiment, and in the present condition of things, it is certainly not desirable, that the number of banking institutions should be increased, or that the capital of existing banks should be enlarged.

If the foregoing view of the causes that have produced the embarrassments under which we labor be correct, the most effectual remedy will be the establishment of a National Bank—a remedy more substantial and enduring than any that may be proposed. But here we are met by the advocates of relief, and told we cannot look to the establishment of a National Bank in time to meet the urgency of the case. The work of destruction will have been accomplished; the executioner will have performed his office, before such a change can be effected in the administration of the Federal Government, as will effect this important object. This argument is entitled to consideration, and if it be true it furnishes a humiliating commentary on the abuse of our institutions by the exercise of the one man power, and demands the interposition of the people to prevent similar abuses, by an abridgement of the veto power of the President, that anti-republican feature in our system of government. This power was intended to be conservative, but we have seen how it may be abused. If one man may, by the exercise of this power, set at defiance the clearly expressed will of a majority of the people, whether it be exercised as an offering to conscience, or through the suggestions of treason, it matters not; the effect is the same, it is the government of one man, and makes our government to differ from a monarchy only in name.

Driven by the arbitrary and despotic exercise of power from any hope of relief from the Federal Government, the people must look to the Legislature for such a redress of grievances as it may be in their power to afford. If the Legislature can devise any remedy that will remove or mitigate the evils of which our constituents complain, it is their duty to adopt it, and in common with every patriot and philanthropist, I shall rejoice. However much I may sympathise with the unfortunate and distressed, however gladly I would extend the hand of relief and mitigate the misfortunes of my fellow citizens, still I cannot forget, and I hope none will lose sight of what is due to the honor, credit and character of our State.

Tennessee is the fifth State of the Union in population, and is second to none in virtue, intelligence and patriotism. She has attained a high and enviable character for her integrity and her fidelity to all her public engagements; these have been honestly and promptly met. As one jealous of her honor I should regard the adoption of any measure (however urgent the necessities of the case might be supposed to be,) which would compromise the public faith, or the character of the State for honor and integrity as suicidal, and not to be justified on any plea of policy, expediency or necessity. I have, therefore, to invoke your calm deliberation on this difficult subject, confidently trusting that under the influence of a laudable sympathy

for a suffering constituency, you will not forget what is due to the honor of the State.

I am aware of the difficulties attending this subject, and that there is some difference of opinion as to the course the Executive should take. There are those for whose opinion I have the highest regard, who doubt the propriety of opening this question for legislative action, but, having deliberately surveyed the whole ground, I have felt constrained from a deep sense of duty, to place the subject before you in such an attitude, that such action may be taken as your judgments may dictate. I regard the Legislature as the proper tribunal to adjust this question. The representatives of the people are supposed to reflect the public will, and as I have at all times regarded the people as the legitimate source of all power, I am at all times disposed to conform my conduct to this ever to be cherished doctrine. Hence, as the public sentiment appeared to me to demand, that the attention of the Legislature should be called to this subject, I could not adopt a different course, without disregarding a doctrine, which I hold to be the foundation of republican institutions. The divisions of the government as defined by the Constitution, I regard as perfectly just, and as I do not arrogate to myself the exercise of legislative power, I cannot interpose to prevent the free exercise of legislative functions by those to whom they properly belong, in carrying out what appears to be the wishes of the people, whose representatives you are.

The measures contemplated for the accomplishment of the object are various and multiplied; many of them at first view, appear to be plausible, yet, I fear when put to the test, they will be found delusive. In view then, of the variety of measures proposed, I have preferred opening the whole subject, and as you are fresh from the people, it is presumed you are fully acquainted with their wants and wishes. If in your wisdom you shall devise a plan that will meet the exigencies of the times, it will afford me pleasure to co-operate with you, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to secure to the country all the benefit such measure may be intended to confer. Without troubling you with the details of any particular plan, the entire subject is respectfully submitted, invoking the guidance of that wisdom which will enable you to arrive at conclusions honorable to the country, satisfactory to yourselves, and beneficial to your constituents.

JAMES C. JONES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
October 4, 1842. }

ACTS

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT NASHVILLE, ON MONDAY THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

CHAPTER I.

An Act to apportion the Representation in the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That until the next enumeration and apportionment of the free white male voters of this State, the following counties shall comprise the Senatorial Districts, each to elect one Senator, and the polls shall be compared at the several places hereinafter mentioned, on the first Monday succeeding the day of election, to wit:

No. 1. The counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan and Washington shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Elizabethton, Carter county.

Counties composing Senatorial Dist's.

No. 2. The counties of Greene and Hawkins shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at James Guthrie's in Greene county.

No. 3. The counties of Cocke, Sevier and Blount shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Sevierville in Sevier county.

No. 4. The counties of Grainger, Jefferson and Claiborne shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Rutledge in Grainger county.

No. 5. The county of Knox shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Knoxville.

No. 6. The counties of Campbell, Anderson, Roane

and Morgan, shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Clinton in Anderson county.

No. 7. The counties of Monroe, M'Minn, Polk and Bradley shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Athens, M'Minn county.

No. 8. The counties of Hamilton, Marion, Bledsoe, Rhea and Meigs shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Harrison, Hamilton county.

No. 9. The counties of Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White and Van Buren shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at White Plains, Putnam county.

No. 10. The counties of Warren, De Kalb, Cannon and Coffee shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at M'Minnville, Warren county.

No. 11. The counties of Lincoln and Franklin shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Salem, Franklin county.

No. 12. The counties of Bedford and Marshall shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Farmington, in Marshall county.

No. 13. The counties of Rutherford and Williamson shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Hardeman's Cross Roads, Williamson county.

No. 14. The county of Wilson shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Lebanon.

No. 15. The counties of Sumner and Smith shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Hartsville, Sumner county.

No. 16. The county of Davidson shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Nashville.

No. 17. The counties of Maury and Giles shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Lynnville, Giles county.

No. 18. The counties of Robertson and Montgomery shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Port Royal, Montgomery county.

No. 19. The counties of Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys and Benton shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Simmon's old store, Dickson county.

No. 20. The counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne and Hardin shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Waynesboro'.

No. 21. The counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion

shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Dresden.

No. 22. The counties of Gibson, Carroll and Dyer shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Trenton.

No. 23. The counties of Madison, Haywood, Tipton and Lauderdale shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Brownsville.

No. 24. The counties of Henderson, Perry and M'Nairy shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Lexington.

No. 25. The counties of Hardeman, Fayette and Shelby shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Sommerville.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the following counties, until the next enumeration and apportionment, shall elect each one Representative, to wit: Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hawkins, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Knox, Blount, Monroe, Roane, M'Minn, Bradley, Hamilton, Overton, Jackson, White, Warren, De Kalb, Cannon, Coffee, Franklin, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Marshall, Robinson, Montgomery, Dickson, Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Stewart, M'Nairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Perry, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Gibson, Carroll, Henry and Weakley, and the polls shall be compared at their respective Court Houses. Counties electing one Representative each.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the following counties shall elect two Representatives each, to wit: Smith, Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Maury, Williamson and Davidson, and the polls shall be compared at their respective Court Houses. Counties electing two Representatives each

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That the following counties shall jointly elect one Representative, to wit: Counties electing one Representative jointly.

Johnson and Carter shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Fish Springs, Carter county.

The counties of Washington, Hawkins and Greene shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at James Guthrie's, Green county.

The counties of Cocke and Sevier shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Sevierville, Sevier county.

The counties of Campbell and Anderson shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Jacksboro', Campbell county.

The counties of Rhea and Meigs shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Washington.

The counties of Bledsoe and Morgan shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Crossville, Bledsoe county.

The counties of Polk, M'Minn and Monroe shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Athens.

The counties of Marion and Hamilton shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Harrison.

The counties of Fentress, White and Van Buren shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Sparta.

The counties of Lincoln and Giles shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Major Smith's, Lincoln county.

The counties of Bedford and Marshall shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Farmington.

The counties of Humphreys and Benton shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Reynoldsburg.

The counties of Tipton and Lauderdale shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Covington.

The counties of Dyer and Obion shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Johnsville, in Dyer county.

The counties of Hardeman, Fayette and Shelby shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Sommerville.

To vote with
counties taken
from.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted,* That the citizens of the counties of Macon and Putnam shall, in the election of Senators and Representatives, vote with the counties from which they were respectively taken, until the next enumeration and apportionment.

Time of com-
paring votes.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted,* That in the election of Representatives, the returning officers of the respective counties in this State shall compare the votes cast in said election at the several places in this act mentioned, on the first Monday succeeding the day of election.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 1, 1842.]

CHAPTER II.

An Act to relieve the people by authorising the several Banks in this State to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the*

State of Tennessee, That the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee, be, and they are hereby permitted to issue and put into circulation such an amount of notes under the denomination of ten dollars and not less than one, as they may deem expedient; *Provided*, That the amount so issued shall be divided between the Bank and Branches, in proportion to their respective capitals, and that the several Stock Banks in the State of Tennessee, to wit: the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Farmers' and Merchants Bank of Memphis, shall have the right and they are hereby permitted to issue and put into circulation bills of the denomination of one dollar and upwards to the denomination of five dollars, to an amount expedient and necessary to the present relief of the community, in the discretion of the President and Directors of the several Banks respectively: *Provided, however*, that the right and power by this act given to said Stock Banks, shall not be taken, deemed or construed, as an additional grant of power to the incorporated rights and powers of said Banks respectively; but in the use and exercise of the right and power by this act given, said Stock Banks shall be subject to the action of this General Assembly, who may at any time alter, rescind, repeal or amend the right and power by this act given to said Stock Banks: *Provided*, that the right thus given to the aforementioned Banks to issue small notes, shall expire on the first day of January, 1845, unless a new Legislative grant is obtained to that effect. But if they suspend specie payments, their power to make such issues shall cease entirely.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Oct. 29, 1842.]

CHAPTER III.

An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That all laws now in force in this State, authorising the issuance of any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, (commonly called an execution against the body of a debtor,) be and the same are hereby repealed.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 5, 1842.]

CHAPTER IV.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an Act to provide for the payment of two hundred thousand dollars to East Tennessee and the Western District, in full discharge of their claim against the State for River Bonds under the act of 1837-8—and for other purposes," passed the _____ day of _____, 1842. Chapter 77.

Former act repealed. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That the first section of the act which this is intended to amend, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That Hiram Partee, Alfred Gardner, Abner Boyd, George W. Merriwether and Jos. T. Dudley, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners to superintend the improvement of the navigation of the Obion river in the Western District.

Commissioners appointed.

That John C. Gillespie and William Moore of Gibson county, Samuel Lancaster and James S. Lyon of Madison county, and Isaac Sampson of Dyer county, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for the Forked Deer river.

That Wm. H. Loving, J. C. N. Robertson, Austin Miller, Maclin Cross and Wm. C. Hazen, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for the Hatchie river, and that David Green of Carroll county, Thomas L. Darnell, Ely Kendall and Crawford Bradford of Henry county, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Sandy river, in the Western District.

That James Kirkpatrick, John Cross and Samuel Moore of Anderson county, and John Ballard, of Grainger county, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Clinch river.

That Benjamin Sewell and Abel Kesterson of Claiborne county, and William Richardson and John Archer of Campbell county, be and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Powell's river.

That Joseph Spurgeon of Sullivan county, Absolem Kyle of Hawkins county, Benjamin Cloud of Sullivan, and Henry Alsup of Grainger, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Holston river.

That Elijah Embree, James Moore and John W. Mosier, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Nolachucky river.

That James J. Tipton of Carter county, Michael Massengill of Sullivan county and John Cox of Washington county, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Wataga river.

That Berry Atkinson of McMinn, William Biggs of Polk, and John Seaburn of Meigs county, and Ezekiel

Spriggs of Bradley county, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for Hiwassee river.

That John Ellis of Sevier county, Shadrach Inman, Jr., ^{Commissioners for Fr. Broad river.} of Jefferson county, and James Clark of Cocke county, (at the mill,) be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners for French Broad river.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That said several boards of Commissioners, respectively, in making contracts for the improvement of the navigation of said rivers, in making affidavits for drawing the money from the Bank, and in all other duties required of them, shall be governed by the laws now in force, and shall receive as full compensation for their services, two dollars per day, for each day they may be necessarily engaged in the performance of the duties of their appointment, to be drawn from the Bank, out of said appropriation, by the Commissioner in proper person, or upon his order, accompanied by his own affidavit, made before some Justice of the Peace in this State, setting forth the number of days he has served as a Commissioner, and that such service, in his opinion was necessary. ^{To be governed by laws now in force.}

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That said boards be, and they are hereby authorised to receive private subscriptions in money or property of any kind, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the rivers they are respectively appointed to superintend, in the place and manner directed by the subscriber, or in the absence of such direction, to be applied, as in the opinion of the board receiving the same, shall be deemed best: And whereas, under the act of 1837-8, some, if not all of the boards of Commissioners appointed by that act, organized and expended considerable sums in making surveys, and examinations: And whereas, in some instances, contracts were made by said boards with individuals, for the improvement of the navigation of said rivers: And whereas, neither said commissioners, or contractors, have been paid for their services and labor, so rendered and performed, for remedy whereof— ^{Boards authorised to receive subscriptions.}

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted*, That the Boards herein appointed, be, and they are hereby empowered to audit and settle the claims of said commissioners, for services rendered, and of said undertakers for work and labor done on said rivers, under the act of 1837-8, and to check upon the Bank, in favor of each claimant for the amount due him, which checks the Bank shall pay on presentation, and the sums so drawn from the Bank, shall be deemed and taken as a part of the appropriation, made by the act which this is intended to amend. ^{Boards to audit & settle claims.}

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That any one of the boards of Commissioners, herein appointed shall, upon the application ^{One comm'r. authorised to settle claims.}

tion of the parties interested, audit, settle and pay the claim of the principal or sub-commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the act which this is intended to amend, for services rendered by them under said act, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations prescribed in the preceding section, for the settlement of the claims of Commissioners under the act of 1837-8.

Commissioners
for Sequachee
river.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That Moses Easterly, Absolem Deakins and Erasmus Alley, be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of receiving the three thousand dollars to be appropriated to the Sequachee river, within the limits of Marion county; and that John Bridgman, Adam Lamb and James L. Schoolfield, be appointed Commissioners for the purpose of receiving the two thousand dollars appropriated to be expended upon the Sequachee river, within the limits of Bledsoe county.

Comm'rs. for
rivers east of
Knoxville.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted*, That David A. Deadrick, Thomas Brown and Erasmus Alley, be appointed Commissioners to receive ten thousand dollars, part of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the improvement of the rivers of East Tennessee, and which has not been appropriated to any particular object, and they shall dispose of it agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, passed 26th January, 1838, entitled an act to establish a board of Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers in Tennessee, East of Knoxville, and the Bank of Tennessee shall pay to said Commissioners upon their check ten thousand dollars.

Comm'rs. for
Lick Creek.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted*, That James Guthrie and Ellis Carter, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for Lick creek in Greene county—*provided*, that the Bank and its branches shall not pay out under this act, or under the act this act is intended to amend, any larger sum than two hundred thousand dollars, and which sum shall be paid out in the way and manner provided and directed in this act.

And provided, That the sums specifically appropriated to the several rivers in this State shall be subject to the order or draft of the respective boards of Commissioners appointed by this act, for said rivers, and said draft or orders shall be signed by two or more of said Commissioners, and said draft or order shall be a sufficient voucher to the proper officer of the Bank as having paid to said respective board the amount of each order and check or draft.

Comm'rs. for
Sandy river.

SEC. 10. *Be it enacted*, That the aforesaid or former boards of Commissioners, for the river Sandy, are hereby instructed not to sue on any bond heretofore taken by any of said Boards on contracts for the improvement of said river, until they are able to pay an amount on such contract proportioned to the work and labor done—*provided*,

said undertakers shall have such work under successful operation.

SEC. 11. *Be it enacted*, That William Haskell, John McGhee and Jesse Carr, be, and they are hereby appointed a board of Commissioners to receive three thousand dollars, the amount appropriated for the improvement of Little Tennessee river, and superintend the disbursement of said money for the improvement of said river agreeably to the provisions of this act, as in other cases provided.

Comm'rs. for
Little Tennessee
river.

SEC. 12. *Be it enacted*, That Alexander Kennedy, John Henry, Alexander McNutt and John Stephens, all of Blount county, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Little River, under the same rules and regulations and with the same powers as other river Commissioners.

Comm'rs. for
Little river.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That no Commissioner or Commissioners shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any job of work under pain of forfeiture of the claim for the work or labor done under such contract.

Comm'rs. not
to be interested
in the work.

SEC. 14. *Be it enacted*, That the fifth section of this act shall be so construed that the money drawn by each Commissioner, contractor or laborer, or any other person, shall be put to the debit of the particular river on which the surveys, contracts, labor or services were performed, and the said sums of money so drawn shall not be taken from the funds of any other river except the same river where the services were performed, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount appropriated to each river respectively by the act of 1837-8. Chapter

Money drawn
by contractor.

SEC. 15. *Be it enacted*, That when a vacancy of any of the river Commissioners shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, then, and in that case the county court of the county in which the vacancy has happened is hereby required to fill such vacancy.

County court
to fill vacancies

SEC. 16. *Be it enacted*, That the general board of Commissioners of East Tennessee, shall have no power to employ Engineers for surveying those rivers only contemplated to be improved for down river navigation—*provided*, nothing in this section shall apply to Holston river.

Power of East
Ten. comm'rs.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed 12th Nov. 1842.]

CHAPTER V.

An Act for the relief of the people of Tennessee by prolonging the stay of executions upon judgments before Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That upon all judgments to be hereafter rendered before any Justice of the Peace, the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to a stay of execution for eight months, upon giving good and sufficient security therefor, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as now prescribed by law.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 16, 1842.]

CHAPTER VI.

An act to relieve the people of this State, by amending an act passed July 28th, 1820, chapter 11, entitled "an act to prevent a sacrifice of real estate and for other purposes,"

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That so much of the third section of the act, which this is intended to amend, as authorizes the purchaser of land at execution sale, or any person claiming under such purchaser, to pay, or secure to be paid, within six months thereafter, to any bona fide creditor who may offer to redeem the same, the sum proposed to be advanced by him on the bid at execution sale, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That the fourth section of the act which this is intended to amend, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted,* That this act shall be construed to extend to, and embrace all sales of land, subject to redemption, whether the same be made under execution, decrees in Courts of Chancery, Deeds of Trust or Mortgages.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws, coming within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted,* That this act shall be in force, and take effect only on sales of Real Estate, made from the 1st day of January next.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That when any person shall purchase any real estate, which by law is subject to redemption, and the same shall be redeemed by any bona fide creditor, he shall hold it subject to redemption in the same manner that it was in the hands of said purchaser; and all real estate, which by law is subject to redemption, may hereafter be redeemed by paying to the purchaser, or to any one claiming under him the amount bid or paid by him, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and it shall not be lawful for the holder of such real estate to advance on the bid or sum paid by him, and keep the property: *Provided*, that in any case where a bona fide creditor shall become the purchaser of any real estate at execution or other sale, he may at any time within twenty days after such sale, make an advance on his bid, and credit the execution, judgment, decree, or debt acknowledged by deed, with such advance and upon such credit being given in the manner hereinafter prescribed, he shall hold the property subject to redemption at the price bid, and such advance in the same manner as though he had bid the whole sum at the time of said sale.

Redemption of
real estate.

Purchase by
creditor.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That when any bona fide creditor shall purchase any real estate as aforesaid, and shall make the advance aforesaid, he shall give credit for the same by depositing a receipt therefor with the Clerk of the Court in which the judgment or decree shall have been rendered, or if the sale has been under a deed of trust, he shall acknowledge a receipt for such advance before the Clerk of the County Court for registration, and shall have the same registered in the county where the land lies, for which the Clerk and Register shall each be allowed the sum of twenty-five cents.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted*, That where any creditor shall redeem any real estate, under the provisions of this act, or the act which this is intended to amend, he shall hold it subject to the redemption of the original debtor, or any other of his creditors upon the same terms on which it is made redeemable in the hands of the first purchaser or any person claiming under him. That is to say, the creditor proposing to redeem the land which has been previously redeemed, shall pay or tender to the person holding said land, the amount of money which has been paid by the person holding the same pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the one which this is intended to amend, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum thereon, and shall also agree and pay to the debtor the further sum of ten per cent or more on the sum bid for said land when sold under execution, or shall give him a credit for that amount or more on the debt owing to him by said debtor.

Real estate re-
deemed by cre-
ditor subject to
redemption by
debtor.

Real estate re-
deemable for 2
years.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted*, That real estate, sold and made redeemable by the laws of this State, shall be, and continue redeemable to creditors and the debtor for two years after the execution sale upon the terms provided in this act, no matter how often it may have been previously redeemed. *Provided*, the person proposing to redeem, shall always pay or tender to the holder the amount of money which he has paid pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the one which this is intended to amend, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and shall, if he be a creditor, pay to the debtor, or credit his debt with a sum equal to ten per cent or more, on the sum bid at the original sale, and in no case shall the holder or claimant increase his bid against the debtor or any bona fide creditor offering to redeem the real estate except as provided in this act.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed 14th November, 1842.]

CHAPTER VII.

An Act to divide the State of Tennessee into Districts for the election of Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

1st Congressional District.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan, Washington, Hawkins, Greene and Cocke, shall compose the first Congressional District.

2d District.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Sevier, Blount and Monroe, shall compose the second Congressional District.

3d District.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Knox, Roane, Bledsoe, Rhea, Meigs, McMinn, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton and Marion, shall compose the third Congressional District.

4th District.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White, De Kalb, Van Buren, Warren and Coffee, shall compose the fourth Congressional District.

5th District.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Franklin, Lincoln, Bedford and Marshall, shall compose the fifth Congressional District.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Hickman, 6th District. Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Hardin, shall compose the sixth Congressional District.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Wilson, 7th District. Rutherford, Cannon and Williamson, shall compose the seventh Congressional District.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Smith, 8th District. Sumner and Davidson, shall compose the eighth Congressional District.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Robertson, 9th District. Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Humphreys, Benton and Henry, shall compose the ninth Congressional District.

SEC. 10. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of McNairy, 10th District. Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Haywood, Lauderdale and Dyer, shall compose the tenth Congressional District.

SEC. 11. *Be it enacted*, That the counties of Perry, 11th District. Henderson, Madison, Carroll, Gibson, Weakley and Obion, shall compose the eleventh Congressional District.

SEC. 12. *Be it enacted*, That the citizens of Putnam and Macon counties shall, under this act, vote with the counties from which they were respectively taken, when said counties of Putnam and Macon were originally laid off. To vote with counties from which taken.

SEC. 13. *Be it enacted*, That the several Sheriffs in the different counties in this State shall, on the day succeeding the day of election for members to Congress in the several Districts as organised in the preceding sections of this act, make out triplicate certificates, under their hands of the number of votes for each candidate, one of which shall be retained by the Sheriffs respectively, and the other two certificates shall be by said Sheriff transmitted by different mails immediately thereafter to the Governor, who, upon the receipt of the returns thus certified, shall deliver to the candidates having the highest number of votes in their respective Districts a certificate of their election as Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Sheriffs to make out certificates.

SEC. 14. *Be it enacted*, That if any Sheriff shall fail, neglect or refuse for the space of twenty days to perform any of the duties required of him in this act, such Sheriff so failing, refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be recovered by action of debt by any person who may sue for the same, and shall moreover be held and deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and subject to indictment before the Circuit Court of the county where such delinquency may happen. Penalty for neglect of duty by Sheriffs.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 16, 1842.]

CHAPTER VIII.

An Act to amend the charter of the Bank of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

Loans to Directors not to exceed \$2000.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That hereafter no loan, or loans of money, by way of accommodation or discount, shall be made by said Bank, or any of its branches, directly or indirectly, to any Director of said Bank, or any of its Branches, of a sum exceeding in all two thousand dollars: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained, shall be so construed as to affect loans or discounts already made or granted, or any loans or discounts in renewal of such as are already in existence.

Directors not to have loans when owing \$2000.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That no loan of money shall be made to any Director of said Bank or its Branches, when such Director shall be already indebted to said Bank or its Branches, in the sum of two thousand dollars, or any greater sum except by way of renewal as aforesaid.

Notes not to be discounted.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That hereafter said Bank and its Branches shall discount or make a loan upon no note, bill or bond, which shall be made or endorsed by any Director of said Bank or its Branches, when the same shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars; nor shall any note, bill, or bond which shall be made or endorsed by any such Director, be discounted by said Bank or its Branches, when such Director shall already be maker or endorser of any other notes, bills, or bonds which shall with such new loan, in all amount to more than the sum of two thousand dollars.

Directors not to be liable for more than \$2000.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That the highest amount which it shall hereafter be lawful for any Director of said Bank or its Branches, to be indebted to said Bank, or either directly or collaterally to be liable to said Bank for, unless by way of interest on debts overdue, shall be the sum of two thousand dollars, except in regard to debts and liabilities already incurred as aforesaid, and such as may be made in renewal thereof.

Bank to reduce the debt of Directors.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where loans have been already made to any Director or Directors of said Bank or its Branches, either directly or indirectly, which loans are still in existence, and exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of said Bank, with all convenient speed, to reduce the indebtedness of such Director to said amount of two thousand dollars, and to this end it is hereby required, that the said Bank shall call from any such Director at least twenty-five per cent. per annum upon his debt, until the same shall be reduced to the sum of two thousand dollars, as aforesaid, and it is here-

by further required, that such calls as aforesaid, shall be peremptorily enforced by suit if necessary, against any delinquent Director.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to authorise said Bank to loan money to any of its Directors of any amount whether greater or less than two thousand dollars, unless the said loan shall be well secured, as in other cases of loans and discounts. Loans to Directors to be well secured.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That when a majority of the twelve Directors of the parent Bank of Tennessee at Nashville, shall hereafter make any rule or regulation for the administration of the affairs of the Bank, which they are now authorised to make, no number less than a majority of such twelve Directors, shall have power to alter, modify, change, suspend, or abolish such rule or regulation so made: *Provided* further, that if such change, alteration, suspension or abolishment of such rule shall be contemplated, each and every one of the twelve Directors shall be served with ten days notice of the time when such contemplated change, alteration, suspension, or abolishment of said rule or regulation will be attempted. Not less than a majority of 12 Directors to alter a rule.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted*, That hereafter when a majority of the twelve Directors of any of the Branches of the Bank of Tennessee shall make any rule or regulation for the administration of the affairs of said Branch, which they have now authority to make, no number less than a majority of such twelve Bank Directors, shall have power to alter, change, modify, suspend or abolish such rule or regulation: *Provided* further, that if such change, alteration, suspension or abolishment of such rule or regulation shall be contemplated, each and every one of the twelve Directors of such Branch Bank shall be served with ten days notice of the time when such contemplated change, alteration, suspension or abolishment of such rule or regulation will be attempted. Branches governed like mother Bank.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted*, That no President, Director or other officer of the Bank of Tennessee, or any of its Branches, shall be permitted to borrow any further sum of money out of said Bank or any of its Branches, where such President, Director or other officer is now indebted to said Bank of Tennessee, or any of its Branches, in a sum equal to two thousand dollars: *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorise the Principal Bank, or either of its Branches to grant loans by way of discount or otherwise to any of its Directors, in preference to other solvent paper: And *provided* further, that all collections or calls upon debts owing, or to become owing, by the Directors, whether the sum shall be smaller or larger than two thousand dollars, Officers of Bank not to be preferred to other persons.

shall be proportioned and made upon Directors under the same rules and regulations, and to at least the same amount as are, or may be imposed upon other debtors to said Bank.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

CHAPTER IX.

An Act for the relief of debtors to the Bank of Tennessee and to its Branches.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Bank of Tennessee and its Branches, to discount notes for all sums not less than fifty dollars.

Bank to discount notes of \$50.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That in all cases where any person or persons may have heretofore become indebted to the Bank of Tennessee, or any of its Branches, upon notes discounted, and upon which suits have not been instituted, it shall be the duty of said Bank or Branches to continue regular discounts on said notes, until the amount of each note is reduced to fifty dollars, if the amount called for shall be paid: *Provided,* that in all cases the drawer or drawers of such note or notes shall secure the same by good and sufficient endorsements.

To continue discounts till reduced to \$50.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted,* That in cases where suits have been commenced by the Bank of Tennessee or its Branches, upon notes heretofore discounted, it shall and may be lawful for said Bank or Branches to dismiss such suit or suits, upon the payment of the costs of the same by the defendant, and all interest which may have accrued upon said note or notes, by the maker or makers of said notes, and the usual call after the same became due and payable to the time of dismissing said suit or suits, and upon the payment of said interest and cost, and take from the drawer or drawers of said note or notes, new notes, well endorsed and secured: *Provided,* the second section of this act shall apply only to accommodation notes.

To dismiss suits upon payment of costs by defendants.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 16, 1842.]

CHAPTER X.

An Act to authorise the withdrawal of the State subscription, and the cancelling the State Bonds issued to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

Whereas, there is a suit in chancery now pending in the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, in this State, commenced in the name and behalf of the State of Tennessee against the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, by bill, praying, amongst other things that the subscription of stock in said Company, on behalf of this State, may be withdrawn, and the State Bonds issued to said Company may be surrendered up to be cancelled, on the ground, among other things, that the work and construction of said road has been abandoned by the said Company, and also praying for an account in Chancery between the State and the said Company. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That when said suit shall be finally decided in said Chancery Court, or in the Supreme Court of this State, and if it shall be decreed that said subscription of stock shall be withdrawn and surrendered to the State, and the said State Bonds to be surrendered and cancelled, and if it shall also be decreed that the State in account with said Company and the stockholders that the State of Tennessee shall pay, and be bound to pay, any rateable amount and sum of money as her part of the expenses which have been incurred in making surveys within the limits of this State; or for other purposes which may be allowed by the court, which shall pronounce and make such final decree; then, and in that case, upon the surrendering of said subscription of stock, and the surrendering of said State Bonds to the Governor, to be cancelled, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall audit the amount of said decree, and such cost and expenses of said suit as may be decreed to be paid by the State, and issue his warrant for the same, payable at the Treasury, out of any unappropriated money remaining in the same, to such person or persons as by said decree may be authorised to receive and receipt for the same.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 16, 1842.]

CHAPTER XI.

An Act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the second session of the 24th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That the following sums of money be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following officers of the Legislature, and to the following persons, to wit: To S. D. Mitchell, Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives, for forty five days services at six dollars per day, two hundred and seventy dollars.

Compensation
of Clerks and
Doorkeepers.

To Thos. A. Brown, first Assistant Clerk to the House of Representatives, for forty-five day's services, at six dollars per day, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To John Blevins, second Assistant Clerk to the House of Representatives, for forty-five day's services, at six dollars per day, two hundred and seventy dollars.

To David J. Carr, Principal Door Keeper, for forty-five day's services, at four dollars per day, one hundred and eighty dollars.

To Pleasant M. Hornback, Assistant Door Keeper, for forty-five day's services, at four dollars per day, one hundred and eighty dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the following sums be allowed and paid as directed in the first section of this act, viz: To Eichbaum and Bernard, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, for binding one hundred copies each of Senate and House Journals for the use of the Members of 1841-2.

Compensation
of other officers

To William A. Eichbaum, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for forty-five copies of Nicholson and Caruthers' Digest of the Statute Laws of Tennessee, to supply the counties of Polk, Van Buren and Putnam, which was directed to be furnished to the Clerks of the different counties under the act of the late General Assembly of 1841-2.

To Berry and Tannehill, the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eight cents for stationery furnished the called session of 1842.

To Berry and Tannehill, forty-seven dollars and eighty seven cents for balance of stationery furnished last session of the General Assembly.

To Greenwood Payne, twenty-four dollars and seventy five cents for nine cords of wood, furnished this session.

To negro boy William Fortner, ten dollars for ten day's services in cleaning and fitting up Representative Hall before the meeting of the Legislature, including hire of hands to help.

To boy William Fortner, thirty dollars for making fires and furnishing water during session.

To H. & J. Kirkman & Co., forty-one dollars and sixteen cents, the amount of an account rendered, marked A.

To J. George Harris, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and nineteen cents, for job work done for Senate; and the further sum of sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents for printing captions of the Acts of the session of 1841-2.

To Berry and Tannehill, the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, for stationery furnished the Senate; and the further sum of thirty-four dollars for stationery furnished the Legislature after the last appropriation bill was made out.

To T. Kezer, the sum of eight dollars for cleaning and fitting up Senate Chamber.

To Jacob A. Lane, for sundries paid by him for the benefit of the Senate, nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

To T. Kezer, the sum of thirty dollars for services rendered by boy Ned, in furnishing wood and water for the Senate.

To Jacob A. Lane, two hundred and seventy dollars for forty-five day's services as Principal Clerk to the Senate.

To A. M. Caldwell, the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars for forty-five day's services as Assistant Clerk to the Senate.

To E. Keyser, the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars for forty-five day's services as Assistant Clerk to the Senate.

To Hays Arnold, the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars for forty-five day's services as Principal Door Keeper to the Senate.

To John Hogg, Messenger of the Senate, forty-five dollars for forty-five day's services to the Senate.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That hereafter, on a certified copy of the record of the County Court of any county establishing the same, presented to the Secretary of State, that any new civil district, since the year 1838, has been established in any county in this State, and which said civil district has not been heretofore furnished with two copies of Caruthers and Nicholson's Revisal of the Laws, according to law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish said books to the Clerk of such County Court, for the use of such civil district or districts, taking a receipt for the same; and the Comptroller of the Treasury shall audit and pass the account of the Secretary of State for the cost of such books, and issue his warrant or warrants for the same, and the same shall be paid by the Treasurer out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: *Provided*, that before the Secretary shall be authorised to

New Districts
furnished with
Revised Laws.

supply said books, the Clerk of such Court shall make an affidavit before some Justice of the Peace, and file the same with the Secretary of State, stating therein that such copies of said books as applied for, have not before been furnished by the State, and that such new civil districts are destitute of the same.

Journals and
Acts to be b'nd
for use of mem-
bers.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall have one hundred copies of the Journal of the House and the Journal of the Senate, of the present extra session of the General Assembly, the two volumes to be bound in one volume, together with the Acts of the present session, for the use of the members: *Provided*, the binding of said Journals shall not cost exceeding fifty dollars, and that the Comptroller of this State audit and pay for the binding of said Journals out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Journals to be
deposited with
Sec. of State.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of State cause to be bound the Journals of both Houses of the present session, that are required to be deposited in the Secretary of State's office, that the Comptroller audit the account for binding said Journals, and pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Comptroller to
examine public
printer's acc't.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted*, That the Comptroller shall examine and audit the account of the Public Printers, for damage sustained in printing seventy-five copies of the Journals of both Houses, being an extra number of copies, and ordered by the Legislature after the printing of the Journals had been several weeks in progress. According to an estimate made by the Secretary of State, and that upon satisfactory proof being made by said printers as to the damage sustained, the Comptroller shall issue to them his warrant for such sum as he may deem just and equitable: *Provided also*, that said printers shall satisfy the Comptroller that they were ordered by the Secretary of State to print less than the number that was afterwards ordered by the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Treasury examine the accounts of W. F. Bang & Co. and C. C. Norvell, printers to the House of Representatives, and settle the same agreeably to contract, and direct the payment of the same, if it does not exceed the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay to S. D. Mitchell, for copying three hundred and ninety-five pages of House Journals of 1841-2, for Public Printers, at thirty cents, one hundred and eighteen dollars; for comparing six hundred and sixty

pages of said Journal for Public Printer, by order of the Governor, twenty dollars.

To Berry and Tannehill for candles and paper furnished the House of Representatives, thirteen dollars and thirteen cents.

SEC. 9. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of State be ordered to furnish Blount county with the remaining copies of Caruthers and Nicholson's Revisals, to which said county is entitled; and that the Comptroller issue his warrant to the Secretary of State for the expenses thereof, and in order to ascertain the number of copies to which said county is entitled, the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court of Blount county, stating the facts, shall be a sufficient voucher.

Blount county
to be furnished
with revised
laws.

SEC. 10. *Be it enacted*, That there be paid to Berry and Tannehill, the sum of twenty-four dollars and five cents, for stationery furnished this House since the rendition of their general account.

To Greenwood Payne, the sum of five dollars and fifty cents, for wood furnished this House.

To boy William Fortner, one dollar for two day's services furnishing the House with water.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed Nov. 16th, 1842.]

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE,

Showing the mileage and per diem allowance of the members respectively of the House of Representatives and Senate, at the called session of the 24th General Assembly, and the aggregate amount received by each:

MEMBERS NAMES.	No. of days.	The amount of per diem.	Miles travel.	Amount of Mileage.	Total amt.
John B. Ashe,	45	180	350	56 44	236 44
H. Bradbury,	45	180	250	40 00	220 00
R. C. Foster, Jr.	45	180	34	5 44	185 44
H. Frey,	45	180	46	7 36	187 36
J. A. Gardner,	43	160	260	41 60	209 60
J. P. Hardwicke,	45	180	76	12 16	192 16
T. R. Jennings,	45	180			180 00
A. Johnson,	45	180	550	88 00	268 00
S. H. Laughlin,	45	180	150	24 00	204 00
W. Ledbetter,	45	180	64	10 20	190 20
S. Macklin,	45	180	400	64 00	244 00
B. Martin,	45	180	82	13 12	193 12
T. J. Matthews,	45	180	150	24 00	204 00
J. Miller,	45	180	326	52 16	232 16
T. J. Munford,	45	180	60	9 60	189 60
J. R. Nelson,	45	180	400	64 00	244 00
J. H. Peyton,	45	180	50	8 00	188 00
R. W. Powell,	45	180	636	101 76	281 76
L. Reneau,	45	180	448	71 68	251 68
W. R. Ross,	45	180	150	24 00	204 00
V. Sevier,	45	180	220	35 20	215 20
R. Warner,	45	180	88	14 68	194 68
R. Waterhouse,	45	180	270	43 20	223 20
W. Williams,	45	180	500	80 00	260 00
Sam. Turney, <i>Speaker</i> .	45	270	190	34 40	300 40

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

F. Buchanan, <i>Speaker</i> ,	45	270	150	24	00	294	00
A. R. Alexander,	45	180	480	76	80	256	80
Y. Bledsoe,	45	180	216	34	56	214	56
R. W. H. Bostick,	45	180	36	5	76	185	76
R. P. Brooks,	45	180	146	23	36	203	36
A. Brown,	45	180	212	33	92	213	92
J. Buchanan,	43	172	150	24	00	196	00
T. Black,	45	180	80	12	80	192	80
P. C. Buck,	45	180	112	17	92	197	92
J. Buford,	45	180	136	21	76	201	76
H. M. Burton,	45	180	60	9	60	189	60
J. Campbell,	45	180				180	00
E. T. Collins,	28	112	392	62	72	174	72
B. Campbell,	45	180	580	92	80	272	80
W. B. Cherry,	45	180	160	25	60	205	60
S. Copeland,	45	180	220	35	20	215	20
P. Critz,	45	180	571	91	36	271	36
J. B. Cross,	45	180	300	48	00	228	00
J. H. Dew,	45	180	82	13	12	193	12
D. S. Donelson,	45	180	32	5	12	185	12
J. G. Eanes,	45	180	600	96	00	276	00
J. England,	45	180	170	27	20	205	20
W. Estill,	45	180	170	27	20	207	20
J. Eubank,	45	180	76	12	16	192	16
E. H. Ewing,	45	180				180	00
N. Fain,	45	180	532	85	12	265	12
D. Fentress,	45	180	350	56	00	236	00
J. B. Fonville,	43	172	264	42	24	214	24
J. Goodall,	45	180	100	16	00	196	00
C. Graham,	43	172	200	32	00	204	00
J. L. Green,	45	180	400	64	00	244	00
T. Grisham,	45	180	260	41	60	221	60
J. Hembree,	45	180	314	50	24	230	24
M. H. Henry,	45	180	78	12	48	192	48
H. L. W. Hill,	45	180	144	23	04	203	04
R. Hodsden,	45	180	400	64	00	244	00
T. H. Hopkins,	45	180	144	23	04	203	04
T. Howard,	45	180	170	27	20	207	20
S. P. Hughes,	45	180	106	16	96	196	96
O. F. Hendrick,	44	176	275	44	00	220	00
J. Jones,	45	180	550	88	00	268	00
I. Lane,	45	180	500	80	00	260	00
Alfred Lea,	45	180	516	82	56	262	56
M. A. Long,	45	180	110	17	60	197	60
H. H. Marable,	45	180	130	20	80	200	80
M. M'Corkle,	45	180	60	9	60	189	60
C. H. M'Ginnis,	45	180	250	40	00	220	00
S. Milligan,	45	180	558	89	28	269	28

P. M. Mitchell,	43	172	290	46	40	218	40
J. Muirhead,	45	180	60	9	60	189	60
H. Norman,	45	180	72	11	52	191	52
H. P. Oglesby,	43	172	200	32	00	204	00
S. Pickens,	45	180	450	72	00	252	00
J. F. Pate,	45	180	350	56	00	286	00
J. P. Perkins,	45	180	348	55	68	236	68
N. Perkins,	45	180	36	5	76	186	76
T. A. Polk,	45	180	320	51	20	231	20
W. H. Polk,	45	180	82	13	12	193	12
Matthew Powell,	45	180	56	8	86	188	86
Joel L. Reese,	45	180	150	24	00	204	00
John C. Rogers,	45	180	150	24	00	204	00
James Ross,	45	180	380	60	80	240	80
C. W. Rowles,	45	180	300	48	00	228	00
J. Scruggs,	45	180	500	80	00	260	00
N. A. Senter,	45	180	486	77	76	249	76
C. Sherrell,	45	180	250	40	00	210	00
W. J. Standifer,	45	180	270	43	20	223	20
G. C. Torbitt,	45	180	350	56	00	236	00
M. A. Trice,	43	172	314	50	24	222	24
P. Walker,	43	172	100	16	00	188	00
J. Walker,	45	180	296	47	36	227	36
Wm. Wan,	45	180	300	48	00	228	00
J. W. Wester,	45	180	329	51	84	231	84
R. D. Wheeler,	45	180	400	64	00	244	00
S. W. Williams.	45	180	622	99	52	279	52

RESOLUTIONS.

NUMBER I.

Resolution directing the Attorney General to dismiss certain proceedings on behalf of the State against the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Planters' Bank of Tennessee.

Whereas, on petition of the Attorney General, on behalf of the State, dated the 23d day of July, 1842, at Knoxville, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee then in session at Knoxville aforesaid, directed on the day aforesaid; the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Nashville, upon the application of the Attorney General of the State aforesaid, to issue writs of *scire facias* against the President and Directors and company of the Union Bank of Tennessee, and the President, Directors and company of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, returnable to the December term of the said Supreme Court at Nashville, 1842, grounded upon the failure of said Banks to pay specie for their notes according to their charters, and in conformity to a Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 5th day of February, 1842.

And whereas, the said Banks did resume the payment of specie at a day subsequent to the obtaining of said order, to wit: on or about the 1st day of August, 1842, and are now continuing in good faith to pay specie, according to the requirement of their respective charters. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Attorney General of the State be directed, and he is hereby directed no further to prosecute the said writs of *scire facias* so ordered to be issued as aforesaid: *Provided*, nothing in this Resolution shall be so construed, as to prevent or hinder the said Attorney General from hereafter suing out and prosecuting writs of *scire facias* against said Banks, or either of them, for any future violation of their charters, or the requirements of said Resolution of the General Assembly of the 5th of February, 1842.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted Nov. 17, 1842.]

NUMBER II.

Resolution directory to the Secretary of State, relating to the printing and distribution of the Acts and Journals of the present session of the General Assembly.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Secretary of State, shall attend to the printing of the Acts and Journals of the present session of the General Assembly, and have the same number of them sent to the County Court Clerk's Office in each county, according to the Act of 1841, that was sent of the Acts and Journals of the last session of the General Assembly, for the benefit of the Magistrates and other officers of the State; and that the new counties not heretofore furnished, be supplied with their proper number, and that the Secretary comply with this requisition above, as soon as possible after the adjournment of the present session, and the Comptroller shall audit and pay the above expenses when called on by the Secretary of the State: And Resolved further, that the Secretary furnish the new counties also.

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted 12th Nov. 1842.]

NUMBER III.

A Resolution directory to the Secretary of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit the Reports and Revised Statutes of the State of Tennessee, in exchange for the Reports and Revised Statutes of the State of Tennessee [Alabama.]

F. BUCHANAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. TURNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

NUMBER IV.

A Resolution for the relief of the people of this State by authorising the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle with the Sheriff of Greene county, and authorise said Sheriff to pay into the Treasury the taxes due for the year 1841.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of the Sheriff of Greene county for the taxes of 1841, which has been reported for collection; and in making such settlement, he shall be and he is hereby authorised to allow all just and equitable credits for insolvencies, which shall be furnished either by the affidavit of

said Sheriff, or from the records of the courts of said county of Greene: *Provided*, that the said Sheriff shall be still liable to pay any costs, if any accrue, in any action or suit at law, instituted for the recovery of said Revenue.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted 31st October, 1842.]

NUMBER V.

A Resolution directory to the Public Printer.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Public Printer be directed to publish a copy of the Governor's Message with the Acts passed at the present extra session of the General Assembly, without documents accompanying said Message.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted Nov. 14, 1842.]

NUMBER VI.

A Resolution directory to the County Court of White county.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the County Court of White county, is hereby directed to appoint three Commissioners, to settle with the securities of Jonathan T. Bradley, late Sheriff of White county, for taxes and county revenue, for the year 1841, and said Commissioners shall allow them all just credits for insolvencies and delinquencies, and report the same to the said Court, and the said Court shall allow the same to be credited upon a judgment rendered against said securities in the Circuit Court of White county, for the taxes and revenue aforesaid: *Provided*, the Court shall believe the credits reported by the Commissioners to be just and proper.

F. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM. TURNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Adopted Nov. 9, 1842.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
December 12, 1841. }

I have carefully collated the foregoing Acts and Resolutions with the originals on file in my office, and find them to be correct copies.

JNO. S. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

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